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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
HOTELS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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Subscription, paid in advance, \$15
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Rich, wholesome, palate-tantalizing
soups; delicious thick gravies; cups
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Every Kitchen should have BOVRIL.
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LARGE AND SMALL SIZES.
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LIMITED
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [1375-1]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [943]

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DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
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M. MAILLE, Proprietor.
[83]

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Telephone 97.
NEW STOCK OF
"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES
IN
BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT LEATHER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. [82]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WATKINS' "EMULSION A"
SANATIZE.
THE FIRST SANITARY LIQUID SOAP.
SANATIZE HAS BEEN FOUND AN ABSOLUTE AND SAFE PRE-
VENTATIVE AGAINST MOSQUITOS, RATS AND RAT FLEAS.
REPORTS FROM INFECTED AREAS PRODUCE IT A GODSEND.
THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MEDICAL OFFICERS STRONGLY
ADVOCATE THE USE OF SUCH A CLEANSING MEDIUM, WHICH NOT
ONLY DISINFECTS AND PURIFIES EVERYTHING IT COMES IN CONTACT
WITH, BUT EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS MOSQUITO LARVAE & RAT FLEAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
WATKINS LIMITED.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
Telephone No. 706
31, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [818]

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4th Floor, No. 2, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1908. [1884]

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THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER MILLS, LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUGLAS FIR (OREGON PINE)
TIMBERS
FOR
DOCK-YARDS: DECKING, SHEATHING, TIMBERS, SPARS, &c.
RAILWAYS: SLEEPERS, TIMBERS, PILES AND CAR-STOCK.
Shipments made direct from our Saws to the Consumer in South China.
THOS. W. KYDD, Oriental Representative,
Telephone 373. Office No. 30, Prince's Buildings, Opposite King Edward Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [1565]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 695.

View Book of Hongkong and Neigh-
bourhood, 24 Views... \$0.70
Post Cards of Hongkong—61st Packet 1.00

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CHUMS.
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LITTLE DOGS, INFANTS MAGAZINE,
CHILD'S COMPANION, LITTLE
FOLKS, BO PEEP, &c., &c.,
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BOORD'S
OLD TOM GIN
IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. [834]

FOR SALE.
THE following POWER PLANT at present installed and running at the ASTOR
HOUSE HOTEL, Shanghai, to be dismantled 30th November, 1908.
Immediate Delivery can be given. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary
and marked "ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT."
GAS ENGINES—Four 50 B.H.P. Crossley Gas Engines (U.E.) complete with Starting
Valve, Indicator Valves, Starting Gear, etc. 8" 00" Flywheels 9" Face.
DYNAMOS—Four Dynamos, 115 Volts, 275 Amperes, 32 Kilowatts, 640 R.P.M. pulleys
32" Diameter, 10" Face. Four Regulating Rheostats for same. Four Sets
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EXHAUST FANS—One only 24" D.C. with Regulating Rheostat.
CRANE—One only (Capable of Lifting ten tons).
SWITCHBOARD—COMPOSING—
Four Ammeters Reading from 0/300 Amperes, D.C.
Two Voltmeters Reading from 1-150 Volts, D.C.
Four Panels complete with throw-in switches, one for each machine, two single
pole switches, one for each unit.
METERS—Five 200 Amperes Meters, D.C. for about wire connection. 110 Volts.
TYPE—"UNION" WATT METERS.
MOTOR STARTER FOR DYNAMOS—One Set of Resistance Coils and Carbon
Contacts for Starting Machines up as Motors (to enable a spare unit to be started
up quickly in case of need).
TOOLS—One Complete Set of Spanners for Gas Engines only.
ACCESSORIES—One Oil Filter.
TANKS—One Exhaust Tank with Piping.
One Water Tank (about 55 cubic feet).
CABLE FROM MACHINES TO BOARD—about 50 feet.
By Order of the Board, A. W. WHITLOW,
Secretary. [1583]
Shanghai, 13th November, 1908.

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THE GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
France-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE"
WHISKY.
By His Majesty
The King
By Royal
Appointment.
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MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.
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CRAGGELLACHIE " GLENLIVET
Estab. 1742.
Quality
the Secret of
Success
\$15 PER DOZ.
NOTE—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be re-filled supplies. [83]

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26, DES VOUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.
JUST LANDED.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
KODAK FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [81]

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.
[39] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1475]

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PRIVATE HOTEL.
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
[41] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour; Reduced Terms
for the Summer Months. Reduced Terms
for the Summer Months. Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [140]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS.
"CLAREMONT"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. [1326]

ORIENTAL HOTEL
TELEPHONE 197.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHAEY,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [1268]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMKHEEN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKHEEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
Telegraphic address—"FARNE, MACAO."
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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
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[1248]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (a. S. S. and S. S. Tor) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[1216]

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CHOCOLATES.In Fancy Boxes:
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and Others, in Great Variety.FULLER'S
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NOUGAT, NUTTONA, WALNUT TOFFEE, FONDANTS, CARAMELS &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, 6th November, 1903.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 14.

DEATH.

On the 4th October, at Cheltenham, Dr. HENRY LAYTON late of Swatow. Deeply regretted. [1891]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1903.

The public, we venture to suggest, are entitled to some explanation of the Government's action with regard to the verdicts given by the coroners' juries who spent many days inquiring into the circumstances attending the deaths of several persons killed as the result of the collapse of buildings in the typhoon of last July. In both cases a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the persons who supervised the erection of the buildings. In the one case the person committed to take his trial on this charge was a Chinaman who had received no payment for his supervision; in the other case the charge was laid against one of the European architects authorised by the Government to practice in the Colony. An indictment was filed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in the case of the Chinaman; he was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, and convicted. He was, however, sentenced to only one day's imprisonment, but the CHIEF JUSTICE clearly indicated that had the man been paid for his supervision, his punishment would have been more severe. So far as the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest went, the case against the European architect was on all fours with that of the Chinaman, the chief point of difference being that the European was paid for his work while the other was not. But the ATTORNEY-GENERAL it appears has not found a "true bill" against the

European. In the ordinary course, the case should have come on for trial at the Criminal Sessions, but when the CHIEF JUSTICE took his seat on Wednesday the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleasantly informed His Lordship that there were no indictments on the file. The public is thus left to infer that a case in which great public interest centred has been quietly abandoned, and we may add the public has not been slow to make random guesses as to the reason. We have no hesitation in saying that it is contrary to the public interest that the case should have been dropped without a public explanation of the reasons. What other view can the Crown expect the public to take of the matter in the circumstances than that this is a glaring instance of partiality in the administration of the law? I point out of fact this is the interpretation commonly being given to the matter, and it is much to be regretted that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not find some means of making public his reason for declining to file the indictment desired by the Coroner's jury. To suppose for one moment that the action of the Crown has been influenced by "fear, favour or affection" is absurd. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL doubtless had good reasons for thinking that it would be impossible for him to secure a conviction in the case. This in itself, however, constitutes a reason why a public explanation should be made. At the Coroner's inquiry it was pleaded on behalf of the architects that they were protected by the Government certificate that the houses had been built in compliance with the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. "Now one of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1903 referred to is Section 100 which regulates the construction of walls and which reads as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement mortar or good lime mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand, with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority etc." The case therefore raised the question as to whether the architect is entirely absolved from responsibility when the Building Authority and the Medical Officer of Health jointly certify that a house "has been built in compliance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance." For our part we do not think the Government justified in giving a certificate in those terms. All that the Government can certify—and all, in our judgment, that the Government ought to be required to certify—is that a house has been built in accordance with the plans officially approved. But the terms of the Government certificate certainly cover a great deal more than that; and it would be of public interest to know whether the abandonment of the case implies the Government's acceptance of the entire responsibility? We are concerned only with the general public aspects of the matter, and would very much regret if our comments were read as in any sense a personal attack upon the architect whose misfortune it is to be so conspicuously connected with the matter. Nothing is farther from our intention than that. We do not doubt that some good reason for the abandonment of the case exists, and all we desire and all we suggest is that the reason should be as publicly made known as was the fact of the Coroner's commitment of the architect for trial. We urge this primarily with a view to the maintenance of public confidence in the impartial administration of justice and, incidentally, in order that the general public may know whether, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, builders and architects are entirely absolved from responsibility immediately a Government certificate has been granted.

Admiral Emery, U.S.A., left by the German Mail steamer yesterday for the United States via Europe.

An interim dividend of thirty cents on account of 1903, payable on the 27th inst. is announced by Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.

The late Dr. S. W. Bushell, C.M.G., who was physician to the British Legation at Peking from 1868 to 1899, and was known as the leading authority on Chinese medicine, left estate worth £11,721.

A notice in the advertisement columns over the signature of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board states that the Government is now preparing to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to him.

Mr. Herbert D. Gale desires to state that he was erroneously described in our yesterday's issue as the Attorney-General of the Philippines. Mr. Gale holds no office whatever under the Philippine Government, but is engaged in the general practice of law in Manila.

Twenty-four subscription griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club are due here from Shanghai on Monday and will be drawn for that afternoon.

Yesterday's telegram to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory reported the typhoon to be East of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

Two natives were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of a quantity of cartridges without a permit. Their defence was that they got them from a friend in Macao to deliver on the hillside. Each man was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment.

The marriage arranged between the Rev. O. H. Knight, Church Missionary Society, Japan, second son of W. Duncan Knight, J.P., of Rappahannock, and Edith Elizabeth Thompson, eldest daughter of Captain R. Wade Thompson, J.P., of Clonskeagh Castle, county Dublin, was to take place in Dublin on November 17th.

The Shoggo Shingo predicts a temporary depression in the silk market. Its analysis is that the great activity of the past few weeks was due to speculative purchases in anticipation of Mr. Taff's election, and that the latter event being now assured, there will be a reaction until the large stock imported into the States can be digested. Already America has bought 20 or 30 thousand yen more than she had purchased in the corresponding period of last year.

The Chinese Minister to London was a guest at the annual Oyster feast at Colchester last month and in returning thanks, told a number of Chinese stories, one of them as an apology for the brevity of his remarks. Once a well-known diplomat, he said, was asked what were the necessary qualifications of a diplomat. The answer was: To study how to shut his mouth. The moral of that advice had always been impressed on him when he ate oysters. If they were to judge the diplomat by that qualification he wondered which was the cleverer—the diplomat or the oyster?

The public are eagerly looking forward to the A.D.C. production of "The Country Girl" in the first week of December. It will be a costly production for the Club, for special scenery, and dresses as well as new and original effects are required. Mr. John Robertson, as the stage manager, has undertaken no light responsibility, but the splendid proofs he has already supplied of his knowledge of stage craft abundantly assure the community that they can look forward to the performance of "The Country Girl" with full confidence that it will be well up to the high standard of all the previous efforts of the Club. The rehearsals are now "going strong."

Sir Robert Hart, the veteran Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, made his first public appearance in London since his return from the East at a dinner of the Paviors Company, in the City, last month. In the audience he was admitted as a freeman of the company. Speaking of the splendid hospitality of the Paviors, he mentioned a private banquet to which he was once entertained by some Chinese friends in Peking. It began at twelve o'clock in the day and lasted until five o'clock next morning, and during the seventeen hours there were 125 courses, of which he was able to say he tasted every one. Yet the following morning he took his coffee and bath as usual, and went through his day's work without sleeping.

Messrs. Hughes and Young, of 55, Chancery Lane, London, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on October 14 a letter to inquire, "whether any convention has been concluded between Japan and the United Kingdom similar to that concluded on the 19th May, 1902, between the United States and Japan, under which the protection of patents, designs, and trade marks under the Japanese Patent Designs and Trade Marks Law is extended to Korea." In reply, the Foreign Office states that "his Majesty's Government are at the present moment engaged in negotiating a convention with the Japanese Government for the mutual protection of trade marks in China and Korea."

According to official reports, the experimental use of Hsueh-shan coal by the German East Asian Naval Squadron has been thoroughly satisfactory. The use of this coal brought to surface by the Shantung Mining Company, remarks a Berlin correspondent, will represent a considerable saving of money. Thus, in June, 1907, Cardiff coal was sold at Shanghai for £2 to £2 10s. per ton; Japanese coal sold at from 15s. to 21s., and the Shantung coal at from 17s. to 21s. a ton. Last June the new steam coal at Hsueh-shan was tested by being used as fuel in the electrical station at Tsing-tai, and the result was satisfactory, and it is believed that henceforth this coal will be supplied to the German warships in the Far East, as the Admiralty will not renew contracts for the supply of Cardiff coal.

Captain F. E. C. Ryan, of H.M.S. Astrak, has submitted a report to Government on his visit to the Keelung-Cocos Islands, in September last. In referring to Direction Island, which is occupied by the staff of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, numbering 21 Europeans, 45 Chinese and five Malays, he says the staff all speak very highly of the beneficial effect of the climate. The Chinese are principally employed in building work, and will eventually return to Singapore. The Telegraph staff are very comfortably housed, and recent improvements include the addition of new tennis courts and a new cricket pitch. The difficulty of obtaining a good water supply is overcome by the erection of a distilling plant. By the recent installation also of a refrigerating and ice-making plant, the comfort and health of the Europeans has been greatly improved.

The Board of Finance at Peking has decided to withdraw the dollar currency from circulation. It is apparently not yet settled whether a limit of three or five years shall be set for the after the new national currency is issued.

Foreigners and Chinese who were in North China during the Boxer rising in 1900 will not have forgotten the late General Mei Tung-yi, who protected foreigners at Tientsin, Chihli, during that time and was afterwards rewarded with a gold watch specially sent from London, by the British Government. General Mei died in 1904. Now, says a Hankow exchange, by permission of the Chinese Government, the people at Tientsin have erected a special memorial temple for him as a recognition of his services. General Mei was one of the very few high Chinese military officers, who did not believe in the Boxers.

Sir Patrick Manson, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine, said: nothing was so gratifying to them as to have had the support of the Government for the school, and he trusted that it would be continued. There were now half-a-dozen or more laboratories established in the Crown Colonies. That was a most creditable record for the Colonial Office. Those laboratories were only now beginning to bear fruit. There was now a scheme on foot to attack one of the gravest medical problems affecting the inhabitants of the tropical world—namely, ankylostomiasis, a disease which, in consequence of the enormous number of people affected, was one of prime importance, causing death and disabilities of all sorts, and one worthy the attention of Governments and institutions of a medical character under the patronage of Government. Lord Crews presided at the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE DELEGATION.

ENTERTAINED BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

During the past three weeks delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who accepted an invitation from the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to visit Japan, have been the guests of merchants of Nippon. The conference ended on Saturday, when the American visitors departed from the land of the Chrysanthemum, some to return to their homes in the States, and others to take the opportunity of visiting various places in the East.

One of the 32 delegates from America, Mr. N. E. Falk, is now a guest at the King Edward Hotel, and last night a Daily Press representative was favoured with an interview. Mr. Falk stated that the party of which he was a member landed with their wives and daughters at Yokohama, where they were met by members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and after being shown the sights of the city and conversing on business matters, they proceeded to Tokyo. From there they visited numerous cities, and everywhere were accorded a hearty reception. "They know how to entertain," said Mr. Falk, speaking of the Japanese. "And everywhere we went, we were presented with some souvenir as a memento of the visit." During their stay the visitors and their wives and daughters were granted free passes over the railways, and although for many days they talked business from 9 a.m. till midnight, still time was made to show the Americans the sights of interest. "Travelling from Tokyo to Kobe," said Mr. Falk, "we had to stop at many stations where tables were laid for us, and we were made the guests of the citizens. Champagne was everywhere. It was a canker."

Questioned as to the benefits that would accrue from this conference, commercial or otherwise, Mr. Falk said it would undoubtedly cement the friendly relations of the two countries, and would bring about improvements in trade.

The American delegate was much impressed with what he saw at the review of the troops on the Emperor's birthday, when the visitors were provided with a tent alongside the saluting base where His Majesty was stationed. He was also delighted with the courtesy of the Emperor who, as the delegation passed, raised his hat to them.

Reverting to trade, Mr. Falk said he was of opinion that the Japanese were going to do the shipping of the Pacific Coast. From that fact the British and American shippers could not half the money paid to whites, and thus enabled the Japanese shipping companies, who could build their ships cheaper, to enter for trade at a price with which European firms could not compete.

Mr. Falk, who is accompanied by his wife, intends visiting Shanghai, and then returning to America.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE RIOTS AT SINGAPORE.

STRAITS-BORN CHINESE REFUSE TO MOURN.

SINGAPORE, November 19th.

Riots have occurred here to-day owing to the refusal of Straits-born Chinese to join in the mourning for the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager of China. Shops and tram-cars were stoned and a constable was injured.

Fights took place among rival sets of coolies.

Many arrests have been made in connection with these disturbances.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

GERMANY—THE CHANCELLOR'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KAISER.

LONDON, November 17th.

The eve of the interview between the Kaiser and Prince Buelow is characterized by a feverish suspense. The newspapers, in a final warning, urge the Chancellor to insist on an unconditional surrender. The utmost pressure is being brought to bear on His Majesty, and it is stated that he went to Baden on Sunday at the request of his grandaunt, the Dowager Duchess of Baden, who dwelt on the gravity of the popular feeling and urged His Majesty to retain Prince Buelow.

LATER.

The Kaiser and Prince Buelow have had a two hours' interview at Potsdam.

It is officially announced that the Emperor listened with the gravest attention to Prince Buelow's report of the public feeling and replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy. His Majesty approved of Prince Buelow's statement in the Reichstag, and assured him that he continued to have his confidence in him.

8 o'clock have jumped in Berlin.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

LONDON, November 17th.

The stories of troubles in China with Portugal, and the despatch of a Portuguese squadron to Macao are unfounded. The two countries are negotiating about the delimitation of Macao.

PHILIPPINE LOAN IS ISSUED IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Philippine Railway loan at 4%, for \$4,000,000 has been issued in London at 95.

READING IN BED.

We all read in bed, but according to the *Lancet*, it is an "unhealthy practice." Dr. Eugene Feilchenfeld, Berlin, has recently made a study of the subject with the object of finding out exactly what harm is likely to result from this habit. He finds the chief danger is to the eyes, partly because the light need is frequently insufficient, and so placed as to dazzle them, and partly because it is difficult to hold the book so that full benefit is obtained from the use of both eyes. This is more particularly the case when the reader is lying on one side. Again, there is generally a temptation to hold the book too close to the eyes, and this of itself tends to induce myopia. Very particularly is this result to be feared in the case of young persons whose eyes are not fully developed. For the reason boys and girls under sixteen should, Dr. Feilchenfeld advises, be strictly forbidden to read in bed.

The *Lancet*, however, has a word in defence of the practice. Notwithstanding all the objections which can rightly be urged against it, there are, it points out, many aged, anxious, worried, and bedridden people to whom it would seem cruel to deny what may perhaps be almost their only luxury for fear of some slight error of refraction. In including some slight error of refraction, it should be sufficiently brilliant, the eyes being shaded from it, and that the patient should be on his back with the head and shoulders raised. In this way the dangers may be minimised.

CHINESE BORROWINGS.

The placing of Chinese loans has been so successfully accomplished that we are apt to lose sight of certain considerations that might lead one to inquire whether most Chinese descriptions are particularly cheap. For instance, it is not easy to see that there is that growing anti-foreign prejudice that should alone justify China in borrowing on the satisfactory terms obtained. There is still much local and national antipathy against obtaining loans from the foreigner, even for railway purposes. If encouragement is given officially, it would seem to be due as much to a knowledge that money can be obtained without that surrender of national rights that has so often marked the earlier loans, only secured even so upon more onerous terms. Yet the necessities of China are pressing, even though she does not as yet show a great national desire to exploit her resources. In time, no doubt, western innovations will be more readily welcomed, and the popular use of the railroads is in itself encouraging. But we are not particularly enamoured of the tendency to place China on the footing of a country more readily disposed to develop resources and encourage the foreigner to assist. —*For Mail Gazette.*

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

Our Canton correspondent writes on the 18th inst.—According to ancient custom the Local Authorities would have to wait until the arrival of the written Edict from Peking before issuing the proclamation ordering State Mourning. On this occasion, the Foreign Consuls here having already received cable instructions from their respective Ministers announcing officially the death of Their Majesties the late Emperor Kwong Hsueh and the Empress Dowager the Consuls caused their flags to be half-masted. Upon His Excellency the Viceroy being informed of the respect paid by the Foreign Consuls to the deceased Imperial personages, His Excellency telegraphed to Peking for instructions as to how he should act in the matter. Yesterday the Viceroy received a cable from the Board of Rites in Peking requesting His Excellency to start the State Mourning on the 19th instant.

The Viceroy has notified the officials and the gentry that the death ceremonies of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager will take place to-morrow in two separate buildings viz. that of the late Emperor in the Kwam Tai Temple and the late Empress Dowager in Weng Wah Hall. All the officials from the Viceroy downwards will have to go to each of these two places twice daily (7 a.m. and 2 p.m.) to weep before the tablets of the deceased Imperial personages for three days from the 19th instant.

Two proclamations have been issued to-day giving the mourning rites for the officials and the people, the gist being as follows—

OFFICIAL MOURNING RITES.

During 27 days, commencing from the 26th day of the 10th moon (19th instant) all officials must be in deep mourning; they must wear white long robes and use white official chairs. After the expiration of 27 days they are to wear long cloth robes for 100 days. At the end of the 100 days all officials are required to wear silk robes of a darkish colour without any figured designs for three years. During the 27 days from the 19th instant all officials must use blue ink pads for stamping their official seals, and all official documents, dispatches, proclamations, &c., must be written in blue ink. All the courts and official reception parlours must be draped in mourning. No official will be permitted to shave his head, and no wedding will be allowed for 100 days. No music will be allowed in the yamens, or in the houses of the officials for one year. Allied lanterns are to be immediately removed from the yamens and replaced by blue ones. No beating of gongs or music of whatever nature will be permitted when officials go out to pay calls.

MOURNING RITES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

During 27 days commencing from the 15th instant all persons must be in deep mourning. Men must not wear red tassels and buttons on their hats, and women must not wear gold hair ornaments or jewelry of any description. During 100 days from the 15th instant no man must shave his head. Marriages are prohibited for one month commencing from the 15th instant, and music is prohibited for 100 days.

Several lines of business had an exceptionally brisk time in the City both to-day and yesterday. Over 200 marriages took place here during those two days. It is said that all cakes in the pastry shops and restaurants have been bought up on account of the numerous weddings, and there were not a few funerals with long and grand processions accompanied by music. All silver earrings, ear picks, and in fact silver jewelry of any description available in the market have been bought up during the last two days. The silver smiths in the City are now working day and night to meet the demands.

HELD TO RANSOM.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday two Chinese women were charged with retaining a boy by force for the purpose of obtaining a ransom from his parents.

It appears from information received by the police, that a robbery took place in the Sun Tai district, China, about a month ago, when the boy who was retained by the defendants, was carried off with other chattels. One of the ringleaders of the band of robbers, said to be the husband of one of the women charged, is alleged to have brought the boy to Hongkong. The kidnapped youth, who is ten years of age, is said to have been closely guarded since his arrival in Hongkong, and is being held for a large sum of money. His Worship adjourned the case for a week.

FOOTBALL.

The following "A" team will represent the Hongkong Football Club in a Rugby match v. H.M.S. "Tamar" to be played this (Friday) 20th inst. on the Club Ground. Backs, E. L. Shaw, Three-quarters, H. L. O. Garrett, A. Gregory, A. S. Kempthorne, and A. E. Wood; Halfs, L. F. Blackburn and H. W. Patley; Forwards, G. P. Baxter, C. F. Cunningham, W. Leighton, H. W. Lester, S. B. Hayward, P. Linton, W. B. Stanton and E. D. C. Wolfe. Kick off at 4.45 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.

A telegram from St. Vincent, Windward Islands, announces that the schooner *Lady Kennedy*, bound for Trinidad, has been seized and taken possession of by Venezuelan officers and her passengers and crew have been put in prison. On being informed of the seizure, the Governor of Trinidad requested Sir Vincent Corbett, the British Minister at Caracas, to investigate the affair. It is surmised that in seizing the schooner Venezuelan authorities were acting in virtue of the decree recently issued by President Castro, which practically prohibits trade between Trinidad and Venezuelan ports.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 19th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGOTT).

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.
Re Chan Shun Shan. Mr. Hastings appeared for the petitioning creditor and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose.

Mr. Hastings—I understand your Lordship has ordered a trial of issue?

His Lordship—Yes. The issue is proceeding now.
Su Sing Pui was called and stated that he knew the debtor slightly before he sold the goods in question. Debtor came from Annam and went to the Yuen Wo Sing where witness saw him and his accountant. The debtor resided there from June to the end of September.

The master of the Yuen Wo Sing stated that the debtor rented a cubicle from him at \$8 per month. Debtor dealt in cinnamon and put up a notice.

Mr. Hastings submitted his friend had no locus standi.

His Lordship replied that he had already decided that point.

Mr. Hastings then addressed the Court pointing out that his friend acting for this judgment creditor wished to obtain the effect of his judgment to the exclusion of the other creditors.

His Lordship did not think there was evidence of other creditors.

Mr. Hastings said the assets were \$14,000 and the liabilities \$90,000.

His Lordship explained that he had admitted Mr. Otto Kong Sing because he had raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hastings argued at length that the estate left in Hongkong by the debtor should be available for the payment of the debts which he had contracted here. The question, for his Lordship was whether the debtor had a domicile here. The three grounds on which domicile were recognised as ordinary residence, dwelling place and place of business. Debtor had resided in the Colony for three months during which time he had done business.

His Lordship thought that if the debtor came to Hongkong simply to dispose of the cinnamon then there was no jurisdiction. If he consigned the cinnamon to the Kwong Man to be sold on commission he did not come up on business at all.

His Lordship afterwards said that he proposed to make an order subject to this: that if he were not satisfied on the subject of jurisdiction he should cancel it.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing added that it was clear there was no residence in this case.

His Lordship said he would not grant an order on the ground of pure residence but if he was satisfied there was residence coupled with business, then he would grant an order. He added that he would give a written judgment on this point.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING FINEAN JUDGE).

A KWOLONG CRICKET CLUB CONTRACT.
The part heard case in which the Han Sun Wing firm sued Tang Chee as a member of the committee of the Kwoloon Cricket Club to recover \$744, balance due on a contract for the erection of the pavilion on the Kwoloon Cricket Club ground was called. Mr. Davidson, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that the case had been definitely settled two days ago but since that time plaintiff had seen his solicitor and had gone back on the arrangement made. This was the second time that had been done. The terms were that the defendant should pay \$400 and each side bear their own costs, the defendant agreeing to abandon the counter claim.

His Lordship remarked that it was eminently a case for settlement.

Mr. Goldring said the plaintiff had been to Mr. Hazeland's office three or four times.

Mr. Davidson—Of course these are all ex parte statements.

Mr. Goldring—I am prepared to prove it.

Mr. Davidson said that his client came to him with a proposal made by Mr. Hazeland for a settlement, but Mr. Hazeland had no authority to settle the case. He told his client that the offer was ridiculous and that he should on no account consent to settle until the counter claim had been filed. In the absence of the counter claim the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. Why, he asked, was the counter claim not filed?

Mr. Goldring—Because we understood that the case had been settled and the terms agreed to.

His Lordship—Do you raise the point there was a binding agreement to settle? The plaintiff seems to have acted without his solicitors, a foolish thing to do.

Mr. Goldring—Yes, an agreement to settle.

Mr. Davidson—Mr. Hazeland went and tried to get my client to settle.

Mr. Goldring—There was no quarrel between the parties until someone fostered the present state of affairs to run up costs. The first my client knew was the issue of the writ. My client is quite willing to settle the case if the plaintiff will finish the work.

Mr. Davidson—I should never agree to any proposal that did not give my client his costs. I submit he is entitled to judgment.

His Lordship—Although he has not finished his work?

Mr. Davidson—My client is prepared to do the work. I object to the whole counter claim in principle.

His Lordship—I do not think you are entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

Mr. Davidson—The defendant has had plenty of time in which to go into this matter. Mr. Hazeland approached my client two days before this matter came on for trial.

His Lordship—The Chinese are not children though they may not know the law.

Mr. Davidson—As Mr. Hazeland was in a confidential position it was an unprofessional act. Mr. Goldring should have filed his counter claim.

Mr. E. H. Hazeland, architect, was called. In his evidence he stated that there had been no trouble between the parties until the writ was issued. Witness then stated that he saw the plaintiff on Tuesday afternoon last at his office and there he told plaintiff that he was to receive \$400 as soon as it was drawn and that he would receive the balance when the work was completed. Plaintiff informed him that he would go to his solicitors and get them to write to Mr. Goldring withdrawing the case. Witness also saw Mr. Chee and informed him of this. It was agreed that each side pay its own costs. As to the counter claim he told plaintiff it would be settled.

Cross-examined—He thought it would take \$200 to put the premises in perfect condition. He remembered Mr. Davidson coming to his office before the case came on for a copy of the contract. On that occasion he told Mr. Davidson the whole thing could be put right in six hours. The drains could be put right in six hours, the woodwork. It would cost about \$20 to repair the drains. He accounted for the remaining \$180 by the number of things not done according to specification, such as bolts, hinges, etc., not being according to the specified size and the woodwork badly put together. Planks would have to be replaced.

Were these defective planks there at the date when you gave this certificate?—Yes, but the contractor said he would put the work in order.

You gave a certificate for the final payment of \$300 although you know there was \$200 worth of work remaining to be done and the plaintiff was bound under his contract to keep the premises in repair for another month?—It was a Chinese festival and he promised to do the work. I understood the job was going to pay him. That was the reason the certificate was given.

You relied on his word?—Yes.

You must have found him reliable?—He was fairly honest.

His Lordship—You say the contract is not finished?

Witness—The drain is not finished.

You admit the amount is due subject to the drain being done?—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—We have not wanted to fight. This has been stirred up by an intermediary.

Mr. Davidson objected.

His Lordship—There is nothing but this small matter of the drain.

Mr. Goldring—It is eminently a case for settlement.

His Lordship—Can I say the work is finished?

Mr. Davidson—I don't think your Lordship can say anything at all without hearing the evidence. You must either adjourn it or give the plaintiff judgment.

His Lordship—I would like to hear you on that point.

Mr. Davidson—We say we are under no obligation to finish the drain because the defendants closed the old contract and made a new one.

His Lordship—Can I decide without hearing evidence on that point?

Mr. Davidson—If the counter claim is filed you cannot.

His Lordship—What is your counter claim?

Mr. Goldring—For the amount of this, and overtime.

Subsequently Mr. Goldring asked for an adjournment and Mr. Davidson thereupon asked for the case for the day. Ultimately his Lordship granted Mr. Davidson costs for the day and adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

EMIGRATION AGENT DUPED.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday in earth cooie was presented by an emigration agent on charges of assault and robbery.

From the evidence it appeared that complainant approached the defendant at Yamnati and asked him if he would emigrate to Singapore. Defendant said it would, and was boarded and lodged by the complainant for three days. Then he was transferred to a boarding house in Hongkong, where he spent a day at the emigration agent's expense. After reflecting on his intended trip he decided not to go to Singapore, and informed the complainant that he had changed his mind. He had an old mother here to support, he said, and if he went abroad he might never see her again. The emigration agent then demanded that he should refund the expense to which he had been put, but the cooie informed him that he had no money. Defendant was then taken into the boarding house, soundly thrashed, and released. Happening to pass the same boarding establishment yesterday afternoon, the defendant was again pulled inside by the complainant and about four other men, and once more he was beaten. But on this occasion he turned, and picking up a piece of iron, struck the emigration agent a blow on the head, inflicting a nasty wound. The complainant was wounded in the arm and leg, and reported to the police.

Inspector McHardy said the defendant had assaulted him, forced open a drawer in his house, and robbed him of \$20. Inspector McHardy accompanied the complainant to his house, and there found that the drawer mentioned was locked. On questioning the complainant, the latter gave the explanation that he had left his money on top of the chest of drawers. Another witness called by the complainant said the money fell on to the floor, and the defendant snatched it.

His Worship did not believe the story for the prosecution, and dismissed the case.

THE PEAK MURDER.

The hearing continued before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday of the charge of murder preferred against three natives, who were alleged to have killed a compatriot at the Peak on October 22nd.

Detective-Sergeant Torrett prosecuted, and Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Dancer, Looker and Deacon) appeared for two of the defendants.

The evidence of Sergeant McKay regarding the identification of the third defendant closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Atkinson intimated that he would reserve his defence as regards the second defendant.

Defendants were then cautioned and made statements.

The first said he was on his way to the tram station to carry his master. When he reached Jardine's home (Mr. Gresson's residence) he saw Jardine's coolies fighting there, and stood for four or five minutes watching the fight. Then his foki arrived and they proceeded to the station. His master arrived by the 12.15 tram and defendant took him home to his tiffin.

Then he returned to "Jardine's home" to see the result of the fight. A cook called a inkong, and defendant ran back to his master's house.

European P. C. No. 1 arrested him. His master told him not to be alarmed, but to go with the officer. The constable took him to where the corpse was lying, thence to the Police Station. The inkong accompanied them, and at the station accused him of killing deceased.

The second defendant said he was a foki to the first. As they passed "Jardine's home" there was a fight going on between Jardine's coolies. While watching the fight he was struck on the head with a stone and some blood got on to his trousers. He had two pairs of trousers on and taking off one pair at a friend's, hung them on a piece of bamboo. While sitting down a constable arrested him.

The third defendant said he arrived in Hongkong on October 5th. On the following day the police boarded his junk and searched it. When questioned about arms he spoke in a rather loud tone, and the police arrested him. He thought at the time, he was arrested for creating a disturbance. He told the police he was formerly employed by Mr. Gresson, and latterly by Mr. Wise. He was away in the country for seven months, and had just returned when he was arrested. The European constable told him it was Mr. Gresson's coolies who killed the man. Defendant told him it was two years since he had been Mr. Gresson's coolie.

The first defendant was called and gave evidence on the lines of his statement.

Mr. C. Holworthy said he resided at No. 51, the Peak. The first defendant was one of his chair coolies. On October 22nd, he instructed his coolies to meet him at the tram station at 12.30 p.m. He caught either the tram leaving at 12.15 or 12.30 p.m. On arrival at the Peak his chair was waiting, the first defendant being one of the bearers. This defendant did not show any signs of having hurried, and his uniform was clean.

The first defendant had been engaged by him about three months. He gave every satisfaction. In reply to his Worship witness said the second defendant was acting as substitute to one of his coolies on October 22nd.

After hearing further evidence his Worship remanded the case until Monday.

DREADFUL THREATS.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. E. Wood a long robed native was charged with demanding \$50 by menaces from a girl in Belcher Street. There was a second charge against the same defendant of obtaining \$20 by menaces. Four other natives were in the dock on the charge of aiding and abetting the first defendant.

Wong Sai Kung, told the Court a crowd of men entered her room on the evening of the 17th instant, and she invited them to sit down, smoke and drink tea. They sent for opium and smoked it, conversing as they smoked. The same crowd, which included the defendants, had been to her house on five different nights. They raised the question of a previous assault case, and told her she was the instigator of that quarrel. The first defendant then ordered her to go to the police station and get his name struck off the record. Witness said she had nothing to do with the matter. The crowd then threatened her that if she refused they would blind her with pepper, tear her hair and stab her to death. Her hair, they said, would be cut, she would be rolled over and made flat, and she would not be allowed to earn a livelihood. In fact, she would be doomed. After some of the parades had been arrested four other men called at her house and told her a sergeant was going to arrest her. She was so frightened that she went into hiding.

At this stage witness, who was an exceedingly reliable one, so confused the Court with counter statements that his Worship found it necessary to ask her to repeat part of her evidence.

Witness—I can repeat it ten times if you want me to do so.

His Worship intimated that he was not anxious to hear it so often.

Witness—I am only telling you that I could do if you wanted me to. I am laying my grievances before you because I know very well that these men are trying to stop me from earning a livelihood. They said they were members of the Triad Society, and I could choose between going to their Club and paying them \$20.

His Worship—She is the worst witness I have ever struck. I think.

Inspector Robertson—She tells an awful lot.

His Worship—And you cannot stop her.

Witness then spoke to pawing her bangles for \$20, which she handed to the first defendant.

He wanted her to go and change the money into twenty cent pieces, but she declined.

On the suggestion of Inspector Robertson his Worship asked the witness who gave her a black eye.

Witness—My heart was palpitating to such an extent that I could not see who struck me.

The hearing was adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

"EMPEROR" STEAMERS.

The rumour that the Emperor steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are to be transferred to the Pacific service, and faster vessels built for the Atlantic service, is confirmed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The announcement creates no surprise, says a Montreal despatch, and shipping men expect that contracts for the new vessels will soon be given.

THE N.Y.K. KAMO-MARU.

When the N.Y.K. steamer Kamo Maru reached London a large number of guests journeyed down to the Royal Albert Dock by invitation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to inspect the steamer. At the luncheon which was served in the dining-saloon, Mr. T. H. James, the London manager, presided. After the toast of "The Mikado" and "The King," the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Anglo-Japanese Trade." He expressed regret that the completion of the Kamo Maru had coincided with the great commercial depression which had set in all over the world. He thought, however, that the tide would soon turn in favour of prosperity.

Mr. George D. Wall proposed "Prosperity and Continuity Success to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha," to which Mr. Nakata, Japanese Consul-General in London, responded. The other toasts were "The Captain and Officers," proposed by Mr. A. F. White, technical adviser of the company in Tokyo, and replied to by Captain Sommer and the chairman.

A YEAR'S SHIPPING.

A Blue Book has been published by the Board of Trade on the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for 1907. The general figures for the kingdom's foreign trade show an increase on those of 1906. They were as follows:—

Entered	1906	1907
Cleared	70,890	73,845
	69,393	72,832

The figures relating to British vessels only in 1907 were:—

Entered	30,879	Gross tonnage
Cleared	36,821	40,415,613
	36,821	40,415,613

In the coasting trade, both with foreign and inland, the British vessels engaged show a decline, while the foreigners have increased rapidly.

The crews of the British vessels were made up of 194,848 Britons, 37,694 foreigners, and 44,604 lascars.

The vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act show an increase, the figures for the last three years being:—

1905	37,317
1906	37,872
1907	38,342

The United Kingdom building record, exclusive of vessels built for the Navy or for foreigners during the year, also shows an increase:—

1905	999
1906	1,153
1907	1,266

The tonnage for 1907 was 740,812.

A NEW PROPELLER.

A series of trials have recently been carried out at the Elginham reservoir of Ireland's patent propeller. Messrs. Savory and Co., marine engineers, who supervised the trials first fitted an ordinary up-to-date propeller to a steam launch, and after carefully noting speed they fitted Ireland's accessory blades to the same propeller. In every test these blades are reported to have proved a distinct advantage, both in speed and power, and it is claimed that when they are fitted to ocean-going vessels the time taken in long distance voyages will be considerably reduced.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TONG-SHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
Mr. Mitchell-Thomson (Lanark, N.W., Opp.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the dismissal of the English principal of the Tong-shan Engineering College in 1905, and whether the Chinese Government was prepared to consider the English principal of the Northern Railway; and whether, seeing that the college was maintained from the earnings of a railway portaged to British bondholders, he would make inquiry as to the circumstances.

Sir E. Grey—The facts of the case are as follows:—The principal of the college was engaged in 1905. By the terms of his engagement three months' notice was to be given by either side to terminate it. About a month ago the principal received notice under this clause. His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been asked to intervene on the principal's behalf on the ground that six months' notice is usual, and Sir John Jordan has appealed to the Director-General of Railways in regard to the case. The matter is still under consideration.

THE CHINESE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.
Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the number of dismissals of British employees from the Chinese Northern Railways, and whether Article 6 of the Loan Contract of October 10, 1898, expressly restricted the right of dismissal to cases of incompetency and misconduct; and what steps his Majesty's Government proposed to take, in view of the British financial interests involved in the railways, to prevent the persistent violation of this article.

Sir E. Grey—I am informed that two traffic inspectors on the railway have received notices of dismissal, and Mr. Grey, the Chinese engineer-in-chief, has protested to the director against the step, but no official information has reached his Majesty's Minister in China, either from Mr. Kinder or from the British and Chinese Corporation, as agents of the bondholders. Sir John Jordan is, however, inquiring into the matter, and as to the bearing of Article 6 of the Loan Contract of October 10, 1898, on these cases. The article in question provides that the principal members of the railway staff may, in the event of their misconduct or incompetency, be dismissed after consultation with the chief engineer.

THE USE OF DRUGS IN CHINA.
Mr. Rees in the House of Commons asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the edict of the Chinese Government banning the introduction of opium and manufacture and sale within the Empire of morphia and hypodermic appliances indicated the suppression of the use of opium in China, and whether the Foreign Office was in possession of any information to show that this was the case.

Mr. J. A. P. Foss—The prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, except on certain conditions, was agreed to by His Majesty's Government in Article XI of the Commercial Treaty between China and Great Britain of 1902. The stipulation contained in that article prohibiting the importation of morphia into China, should only come into force on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, has, however, only recently been fulfilled. The edict has, therefore, no direct connexion with the measures adopted for the suppression of the use of opium. Whether the suppression of the use of opium in China, if successfully accomplished, would have to any extent the effect indicated in the question is a matter on which my right hon. friend cannot express an opinion. It is not implied in the edict.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

SIMLA, November 1st.

His Majesty the King—Emperor's Message on the jubilee of Queen Victoria's Proclamation is as follows:—

1. It is now fifty years, since Queen Victoria, my beloved mother and my august predecessor on the Throne of these realms, for diverse and weighty reasons with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the government of the territories theretofore administered by the Hon. East India Company. We deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and Peoples of India in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken. Half a century is but a brief span in your long annals, yet this half century that only to-day will stand amid the floods of your history, is a far-shining landmark.

The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow, but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities, and of some three hundred millions of the human race under British guidance and control has proceeded steadily and without a pause. We survey our labours of the past century with clear gaze and good conscience.

2. Difficulties such as attend all human rule in every age and place have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience, with deep counsel and a resolution that has never faltered nor shaken. If errors have occurred the agents of my Government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them; if abuses have been proved, rigorous hands have laboured to apply a remedy.

3. No secret of the Empire can avert the scourge of drought and plague, but experienced administrators have devoted all their skill and devotion to an capable of doing to mitigate these dire calamities of nature. For a longer period than was ever known in your land before you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders. Internal peace has been unbroken.

4. In the great Charter of 1858 Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the Government for the benefit of all residents therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material conveniences and advance—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benign promise has been fulfilled.

5. The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded and the loyalty of their allegiance has been unswerving. No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested or disgraced by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste, or usages and ideas rooted in your civilisation. It has been simplified in form and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of ancient communities slowly entering a new world.

6. The charges levied to my Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men now fast for ages to come, and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

7. Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of Royal clemency and grace I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbars in 1903, the sentences of persons, whom our Courts have duly punished for offences against the law should be remitted or in various degrees reduced, and it is my wish that wrong-doers may remain mindful of this act of mercy and may conduct themselves without offence henceforth.

8. Steps are being continuously taken to urge oblitterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend progress henceforward to be steadfast and sure. As education spreads, experience ripens, and the lessons of responsibility are well learned by the keen intelligence and apt capabilities of India.

9. From the first the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my Counsellors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater rights in legislation and government. The political satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen the unity of the Empire and the power. The administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

10. I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops and the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in a substantial form this my high appreciation of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline and their faithful readiness of service.

11. The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me ever since my visit in 1875 the interests of India, its Princes and People have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My grandson the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and line only represent and they do most truly represent the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom.

12. May Divine protection and favour attend the efforts of my Viceroy and Governor-General to bring about the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any state or empire of recorded time.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Takasaki Maru* (Bombye Line) left Singapore on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Austrian Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The Ben Line str. *Bennet* from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on 17th inst. for this port.

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 535

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Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

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No. 2 Polder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 716

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

THE SENTENCE.

Great interest was taken in the action for criminal libel against Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor and proprietor of the *China Gazette*, Shanghai.

Mr. Justice Bourne in the course of his summing up to the jury said: If Mr. O'Shea could show that what he said was true and that he said it for the public benefit then he was entitled to the jury's verdict. There were two points then to which the jury had to direct their attention. The first point was as to whether the libel was true, and the second was whether it was for the public benefit that it should be published.

With regard to the truth of the charges they were in rather a more difficult position than they might have been, because Mr. O'Shea had not given the exact facts on which he strove to justify his libel. To make this quite clear he would explain that one of the charges was that Judge Willey had plotted notorious swindlers. Now if it had been pleaded in writing that between certain dates and in a particular manner he had plotted Black, and that Black was a notorious swindler, then a similar fact about other notorious swindlers, the jury would want nothing to be satisfied of except that these allegations were true, and they would, on being satisfied, say that this libel of Judge Willey was justified. But they had nothing like that. His Lordship said they went rapidly over the charges one by one leaving the jury to decide how far they justified the libel. One of the most important matters which had been adduced by the defendant in support of his libel was the remark which Judge Willey had said at one time that he was going to deal with Judge Willey as a private person. He had every respect for the sister Court in this place, but what he thought it necessary to say he would say without the least compunction. There was the charge against Mr. O'Shea that he was disreputable and that he went over from the support of the Japanese to the Russians. With regard to the latter he said himself that he had been chaffed about that. About the first part being disreputable—Judge Willey said that he came new to this place and gathered from his friends and from people he met what he understood to be the reputation of Mr. O'Shea and what he said to the people at Washington was exactly what he gathered from what people told him in Shanghai. Now the jury had to consider whether what he said was making a brown sheep a little darker. The jury must remember that when Judge Willey said these things of Mr. O'Shea he was on his literary examination and what he said amounted to saying that a virtuous person was a blackguard that would be serious; but it was only a slight exaggeration, his Lordship did not see how this would help Mr. O'Shea. The jury would remember that there was one other thing which was said and that was that Mr. O'Shea's paper did not enter the best homes. Mr. Willey did not know whether the paper was taken at the houses of his friends and the jury must judge for themselves whether these were reasonable conclusions for him to draw or gross exaggerations. The evidence adduced in this Court as to the examination of the lawyers left a nasty taste in the mouth. Judge Willey had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lordship that if Mr. O'Shea had criticized that proceeding with candour and sincerity he would have been justified in doing so. What his Lordship did not like was that there was a confusion between the literary examination and moral character. He did not see why that had been. If Mr. Holcombe wished to go up for examination, he did not see why Judge Willey should advise him that he had better not. Judge Willey might have said that he had better come up again in six months. The examination and certificates as to moral character should have been kept quite distinct. The man should have been told: "Here are your papers and you have failed. You had better come up again in six months." The way this matter had been dealt with had created the feeling amongst these lawyers that they had not had, to use a slang expression, "a run for their money." What was done his Lordship thought was harsh and precipitate, in fact Judge Willey himself had acknowledged that it was too short notice. About that his Lordship thought that if Mr. O'Shea had made this criticism that the result of the examination, and of the investigation as to moral character should have been decided separately and that these old lawyers should have been given more than seven days' notice and that they had been dealt with in a harsh way, that would have been justified, but no more. Turning to the question of the Water-lower district, his Lordship said that the jury knew what had been alleged. There it seemed to him also that there was some degree of harshness; not that he could say that the Judge of the American Court was to blame, for what had been done was done legally, but there was a discretion and it was a question of whether this discretion had been judiciously exercised. This discretion had been judiciously exercised. Let us determine matters here so that they shall stand with the reason of mankind when debated abroad. It seemed to his Lordship that this matter had been dealt with rather too much in a hurry, it was like blazing into the brown instead of picking off the birds one by one as opportunity offered.

With regard to the truth of the charges they were in rather a more difficult position than they might have been, because Mr. O'Shea had not given the exact facts on which he strove to justify his libel. To make this quite clear he would explain that one of the charges was that Judge Willey had plotted notorious swindlers. Now if it had been pleaded in writing that between certain dates and in a particular manner he had plotted Black, and that Black was a notorious swindler, then a similar fact about other notorious swindlers, the jury would want nothing to be satisfied of except that these allegations were true, and they would, on being satisfied, say that this libel of Judge Willey was justified. But they had nothing like that. His Lordship said they went rapidly over the charges one by one leaving the jury to decide how far they justified the libel. One of the most important matters which had been adduced by the defendant in support of his libel was the remark which Judge Willey had said at one time that he was going to deal with Judge Willey as a private person. He had every respect for the sister Court in this place, but what he thought it necessary to say he would say without the least compunction. There was the charge against Mr. O'Shea that he was disreputable and that he went over from the support of the Japanese to the Russians. With regard to the latter he said himself that he had been chaffed about that. About the first part being disreputable—Judge Willey said that he came new to this place and gathered from his friends and from people he met what he understood to be the reputation of Mr. O'Shea and what he said to the people at Washington was exactly what he gathered from what people told him in Shanghai. Now the jury had to consider whether what he said was making a brown sheep a little darker. The jury must remember that when Judge Willey said these things of Mr. O'Shea he was on his literary examination and what he said amounted to saying that a virtuous person was a blackguard that would be serious; but it was only a slight exaggeration, his Lordship did not see how this would help Mr. O'Shea. The jury would remember that there was one other thing which was said and that was that Mr. O'Shea's paper did not enter the best homes. Mr. Willey did not know whether the paper was taken at the houses of his friends and the jury must judge for themselves whether these were reasonable conclusions for him to draw or gross exaggerations. The evidence adduced in this Court as to the examination of the lawyers left a nasty taste in the mouth. Judge Willey had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lordship that if Mr. O'Shea had criticized that proceeding with candour and sincerity he would have been justified in doing so. What his Lordship did not like was that there was a confusion between the literary examination and moral character. He did not see why that had been. If Mr. Holcombe wished to go up for examination, he did not see why Judge Willey should advise him that he had better not. Judge Willey might have said that he had better come up again in six months. The examination and certificates as to moral character should have been kept quite distinct. The man should have been told: "Here are your papers and you have failed. You had better come up again in six months." The way this matter had been dealt with had created the feeling amongst these lawyers that they had not had, to use a slang expression, "a run for their money." What was done his Lordship thought was harsh and precipitate, in fact Judge Willey himself had acknowledged that it was too short notice. About that his Lordship thought that if Mr. O'Shea had made this criticism that the result of the examination, and of the investigation as to moral character should have been decided separately and that these old lawyers should have been given more than seven days' notice and that they had been dealt with in a harsh way, that would have been justified, but no more. Turning to the question of the Water-lower district, his Lordship said that the jury knew what had been alleged. There it seemed to him also that there was some degree of harshness; not that he could say that the Judge of the American Court was to blame, for what had been done was done legally, but there was a discretion and it was a question of whether this discretion had been judiciously exercised. This discretion had been judiciously exercised. Let us determine matters here so that they shall stand with the reason of mankind when debated abroad. It seemed to his Lordship that this matter had been dealt with rather too much in a hurry, it was like blazing into the brown instead of picking off the birds one by one as opportunity offered.

The other evidence which had been adduced in support of the libel His Lordship referred to in terms which showed that it had carried very little weight with him, and then proceeded to say that the jury had been counsel on both sides and he had endeavored to direct their attention to the facts on which this libel was stated to be based. Now what they ought to do was to compare the facts with the libel itself and they had to say to themselves "Can these facts support such a weight of opprobrium as we read in this libel?" This libel was not couched in calm words of reason, but in a hot blast of invectives. The jury had to say whether this was true or half true. If it was quite untrue. If they found that these things which were stated were true, they had to consider whether they were written for the benefit of the public. It was quite legal to discuss and criticize the decisions of Judges, but such criticism must not be a cloak for personal spite or attacks on character. Criticism of their judgments was welcome to Judges whose object was to do justice, but such criticism must be couched in language respectful to the Judge who was clothed by the State. Now his Lordship could not say that there was nothing to criticize; he thought there was a great deal to criticize and he thought that there was a great deal for which Judge Willey could not possibly be blamed.

With regard to Judge Willey himself it was with the greatest reluctance that his Lordship said anything, but in the interests of justice he thought that he ought to say that a criticism which the *China Gazette* might have brought forward to the public benefit of the community, American citizens and the Judge himself was that he need not have been in such a hurry, and that if he had settled down quietly and without any question of lawyers, and if there were any black sheep, he would have had an opportunity of dealing with them as the question came along. It was not his Lordship's business to enter upon criticism at all, but he wanted the jury to understand what Mr. O'Shea might have said in order that they might see what he had no right to say. A criticism of that sort with candour and sincerity would have been legal and it would have been the duty of any newspaper here to have it. But it seemed to his Lordship that that particular libel went very far beyond that. It went beyond the bounds of anything the public benefit could require. A case might arise where a Judge ought to be removed from office. It was so, would not a sincere man have gone about that matter in a very different manner? Would he not have stated facts in moderation and commented upon them calmly? Would he not have left these citizens of the United States resident in China to bring these more gross charges in a right way? Ought Mr. O'Shea here to have attacked the Judge of another nation in such a way as to bring his administration into contempt? Of course the jury must weigh the evidence with cool heads and do their duty between the Crown and the accused. It seemed to his Lordship that the jury must look at the charges and see whether Mr. O'Shea had proved all of them. If he had proved all of them to be true, then they had to see if they ought to have been published for the public benefit, and if they ought to have been published in the manner in which he published them. Unless the jury believed that it was all true and that it was all for the public benefit to publish them in this way then they must find him guilty.

Mr. Ellis asked his Lordship to instruct the jury as to any reasonable doubt they might have.

His Lordship said that Mr. O'Shea published libellous matter. In the ordinary way he would direct the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Then the statute came in and said that the onus was thrown on the defendant and he had got to prove the truth of it and that it was published in the public interest. He must prove it all.

Mr. Ellis said that the jury might have a reasonable doubt as to whether he had proved all the charges and had satisfied them as to the benefit.

His Lordship said that of course if the jury were in doubt, having given the matter their sincere consideration, and they still remained in doubt as to what they ought to do, they would give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The jury had one issue to try and that was whether Mr. O'Shea had shown that this palpable libel was true and whether it was for the public benefit. The jury would consider their verdict.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On returning to Court the jury answered that they found defendant guilty.

Defendant had nothing to say, and sentence was about to be passed when the Crown Advocate rose and said: My Lord, I think perhaps, it would be right if I would say that as far as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as far as the object of this is to put an end to such libels of the Judge of a friendly Power, as far as the Crown is concerned, we leave it entirely at the Lordship's discretion. The Crown is quite satisfied with such a sentence as will mark the fact of the libel, and the private complainant wishes nothing in the way of an extreme penalty. All the Crown desires is that in the interests of the public, and of the two Courts, the libel be marked as one which cannot be allowed.

His Lordship—You do not press for a heavy sentence?

The Crown Advocate—No.

His Lordship (addressing the defendant)—Henry David O'Shea, you have had a very careful trial, and you have been very ably defended. I do not see that any reasonable man could have come to any other conclusion under the law as it is, than that conclusion the jury has come to. I think it is the conclusion that any man who has heard this case must have come to. When you wrote those words you must have known that you were writing a gross libel about a man who was just returning to a bench of the Court of the Court of a friendly nation. I have considered the reason—I must say that there was something to provoke you—I have considered that. I have also very carefully considered the remarks of Mr. Wilkinson, and the fact that the prosecution merely wished to have justice done, and does not call for a heavy sentence. I am very sorry it happens to be my duty to pass sentence upon you at all, but it is my duty, and I sentence you to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanant of the first division.

On behalf of the defendant I wish now to make an application. Defendant has asked me to represent to you that being in the position he is, perhaps your Lordship may say if he can be allowed out on bail for two or three days, for the purpose of making certain arrangements with regard to his business. Bail will be of such a character as will probably satisfy your Lordship, and also all the requirements and wishes of my friend the Crown Advocate.

The Crown Advocate—I have no precedent in my mind, and the responsibility is too great for me. I leave it entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship—The defendant's application is granted.

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The other evidence which had been adduced in support of the libel His Lordship referred to in terms which showed that it had carried very little weight with him, and then proceeded to say that the jury had been counsel on both sides and he had endeavored to direct their attention to the facts on which this libel was stated to be based. Now what they ought to do was to compare the facts with the libel itself and they had to say to themselves "Can these facts support such a weight of opprobrium as we read in this libel?" This libel was not couched in calm words of reason, but in a hot blast of invectives. The jury had to say whether this was true or half true. If it was quite untrue. If they found that these things which were stated were true, they had to consider whether they were written for the benefit of the public. It was quite legal to discuss and criticize the decisions of Judges, but such criticism must not be a cloak for personal spite or attacks on character. Criticism of their judgments was welcome to Judges whose object was to do justice, but such criticism must be couched in language respectful to the Judge who was clothed by the State. Now his Lordship could not say that there was nothing to criticize; he thought there was a great deal to criticize and he thought that there was a great deal for which Judge Willey could not possibly be blamed.

With regard to Judge Willey himself it was with the greatest reluctance that his Lordship said anything, but in the interests of justice he thought that he ought to say that a criticism which the *China Gazette* might have brought forward to the public benefit of the community, American citizens and the Judge himself was that he need not have been in such a hurry, and that if he had settled down quietly and without any question of lawyers, and if there were any black sheep, he would have had an opportunity of dealing with them as the question came along. It was not his Lordship's business to enter upon criticism at all, but he wanted the jury to understand what Mr. O'Shea might have said in order that they might see what he had no right to say. A criticism of that sort with candour and sincerity would have been legal and it would have been the duty of any newspaper here to have it. But it seemed to his Lordship that that particular libel went very far beyond that. It went beyond the bounds of anything the public benefit could require. A case might arise where a Judge ought to be removed from office. It was so, would not a sincere man have gone about that matter in a very different manner? Would he not have stated facts in moderation and commented upon them calmly? Would he not have left these citizens of the United States resident in China to bring these more gross charges in a right way? Ought Mr. O'Shea here to have attacked the Judge of another nation in such a way as to bring his administration into contempt? Of course the jury must weigh the evidence with cool heads and do their duty between the Crown and the accused. It seemed to his Lordship that the jury must look at the charges and see whether Mr. O'Shea had proved all of them. If he had proved all of them to be true, then they had to see if they ought to have been published for the public benefit, and if they ought to have been published in the manner in which he published them. Unless the jury believed that it was all true and that it was all for the public benefit to publish them in this way then they must find him guilty.

Mr. Ellis asked his Lordship to instruct the jury as to any reasonable doubt they might have.

His Lordship said that Mr. O'Shea published libellous matter. In the ordinary way he would direct the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Then the statute came in and said that the onus was thrown on the defendant and he had got to prove the truth of it and that it was published in the public interest. He must prove it all.

Mr. Ellis said that the jury might have a reasonable doubt as to whether he had proved all the charges and had satisfied them as to the benefit.

His Lordship said that of course if the jury were in doubt, having given the matter their sincere consideration, and they still remained in doubt as to what they ought to do, they would give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The jury had one issue to try and that was whether Mr. O'Shea had shown that this palpable libel was true and whether it was for the public benefit. The jury would consider their verdict.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On returning to Court the jury answered that they found defendant guilty.

Defendant had nothing to say, and sentence was about to be passed when the Crown Advocate rose and said: My Lord, I think perhaps, it would be right if I would say that as far as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as far as the object of this is to put an end to such libels of the Judge of a friendly Power, as far as the Crown is concerned, we leave it entirely at the Lordship's discretion. The Crown is quite satisfied with such a sentence as will mark the fact of the libel, and the private complainant wishes nothing in the way of an extreme penalty. All the Crown desires is that in the interests of the public, and of the two Courts, the libel be marked as one which cannot be allowed.

His Lordship—You do not press for a heavy sentence?

The Crown Advocate—No.

His Lordship (addressing the defendant)—Henry David O'Shea, you have had a very careful trial, and you have been very ably defended. I do not see that any reasonable man could have come to any other conclusion under the law as it is, than that conclusion the jury has come to. I think it is the conclusion that any man who has heard this case must have come to. When you wrote those words you must have known that you were writing a gross libel about a man who was just returning to a bench of the Court of the Court of a friendly nation. I have considered the reason—I must say that there was something to provoke you—I have considered that. I have also very carefully considered the remarks of Mr. Wilkinson, and the fact that the prosecution merely wished to have justice done, and does not call for a heavy sentence. I am very sorry it happens to be my duty to pass sentence upon you at all, but it is my duty, and I sentence you to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanant of the first division.

On behalf of the defendant I wish now to make an application. Defendant has asked me to represent to you that being in the position he is, perhaps your Lordship may say if he can be allowed out on bail for two or three days, for the purpose of making certain arrangements with regard to his business. Bail will be of such a character as will probably satisfy your Lordship, and also all the requirements and wishes of my friend the Crown Advocate.

The Crown Advocate—I have no precedent in my mind, and the responsibility is too great for me. I leave it entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship—The defendant's application is granted.

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THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

THE SENTENCE.

Great interest was taken in the action for criminal libel against Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor and proprietor of the *China Gazette*, Shanghai.

Mr. Justice Bourne in the course of his summing up to the jury said: If Mr. O'Shea could show that what he said was true and that he said it for the public benefit then he was entitled to the jury's verdict. There were two points then to which the jury had to direct their attention. The first point was as to whether the libel was true, and the second was whether it was for the public benefit that it should be published.

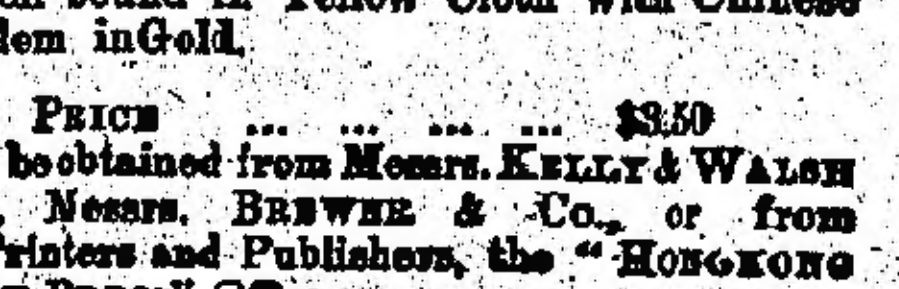
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For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 1

For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1908
 Queen's Building. 2

Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SICILIA	On 22nd Nov.	Freight and Passenger.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 26th Nov.	Freight and Passenger.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	Noon, 28th Nov.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	SOMALI	On 2nd Dec.	Freight and Passenger.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
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MANILA	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
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S.S. BARCELONA ... 17th Dec.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 27th Dec.	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 8th Dec.
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MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NANSANG"	Saturday, 21st Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN via CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 22nd Nov., D'light
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 24th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 25th Nov., Noon.
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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	20th November.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	29th November.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	3rd of December.

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COLOMBO, and PORT SAID, HAKATA MARU	Capt. T. Mura, Tons 6161	WED. DAY, 9th Dec., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6320	TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, NIKKO MARU	Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon
and BRISBANE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, NIKKO MARU	Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 5539	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, KAGASHIMA MARU	Capt. T. Arakawa, Tons 4687	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE, NIKKO MARU	Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 5539	WED. DAY, 25th Nov., at Noon
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, TAKASAKI MARU	Capt. A. Moecker, Tons 4570	THURSDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, BINGO MARU	Capt. A. Christiansen, Tons 6247	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., at Daylight

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Hongkong 17th November, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

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